

ROME A CITY OF SORROW AFTER DEATH OF POPE

Praying Crowds Throng Churches and War Is Forgotten.

SOLENN SERVICES MARK PASSING OF PONTIFF

U. S. Will Be Asked to Request Truce While Conclave Meets.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ROME, Aug. 20.—The solemn ceremonies which will end ten days hence with the burial of the body of Pope Pius X. and the assembling of the conclave of Cardinals to choose his successor began this evening at 6 o'clock.

At that time the Franciscan "confessors," who had remained praying at the bedside continuously since the pontiff's death, reverently carried the body to another chamber of the Vatican, where the pontiff's physician made ready to remove the viscera, which, enclosed in a plain terra cotta urn, will repose under the high altar of St. Peter's where repose the remains of St. Peter himself.

The fourteen Cardinals now here held a preparatory congregation and decided not to enshrine the body, which was exposed in the throne room this afternoon for view by the church dignitaries and diplomats.

The public lying in state will begin to-morrow at St. Peter's. The body will be in a coffin and will be invisible.

All the heads of states have telegraphed their condolences. The foreign Cardinals have sent notice that they are coming to the conclave.

Cardinals Acciari and Vannutelli intend when the conclave opens to appeal to the sovereigns to declare a truce during the sessions of the conclave when a new Pope is to be elected. The United States will probably be asked to aid toward this end.

Rome to-day, ecclesiastical and secular, was a stricken city. Never since the days of the separation of Government and Church was there manifest more genuine sorrow over the death of the head of the Church. The newspapers appeared edged in black and devoted entirely to the life and death of the "Pope of the World," the churchman of the humble people. His last words, his blessing of Italy and the Italian people, his praise of the neutrality maintained by the Government; his prayer that Italy may escape the ravages of war, are all displayed prominently, while there is little or no mention for the day of the war itself which hastened his death.

Churches Are Crowded.

The great square of St. Peter's has been filled all day by throngs of people praying, the noble and the peasant kneeling side by side. In all churches and chapels there are masses almost continuously and symbols of mourning. The devout kneel before shrines everywhere.

Inside the Vatican, in the Sistine Chapel and in the private chapel there are masses and prayers, and surrounding the chamber of death there was the solemn hush of grief softened by religious devotion.

The chamber has been a shrine for the great dignitaries of the Church since early morning. To it have come the princes of the Church, humbly to pray as the humblest of the confessors kneeling at the bed.

It is now known that the Pope died around 6 o'clock last evening (noon New York time). The death was announced at 1:20 this morning, seven hours later.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock that Dr. Marchisava, personal physician of his Holiness, signed to his colleague, Dr. Amici, who nodded. A whispered word and the doors, which had remained tightly closed as the physicians fought for the life of their patient, opened quietly. There entered then Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State; Cardinal Beldi, Cardinal Vannutelli, the weeping sisters of the Pope, his niece, Glia Parolini; his majordomo, Mgr. Bianchi, the secretaries, Mgrs. Maccatelli, Bressan and Pescini. As they entered all knelt.

Their presence seemed to animate the dying pontiff. The brain appeared to clear and the cough which had racked his frame ceased. He opened his eyes and smiled. He attempted to bestow a blessing upon those in the chamber, but he was too weak. His hand moved nervously and his lips almost mutely repeated the task.

End Comes Quickly.

Life ebbed fast then, but it was apparent that the brain was still clear. The eyes opened and rested with peace and resignation upon the face of the physician. The lips moved again and distinctly there came the words of his motto adopted six days after his elevation: "Together in one, all things in Christ." The eyes closed, the lips murmured a prayer; they were still. Dr. Marchisava, whose fingers had rested upon the pulse of his patient, suddenly

1,000 ON GERMAN DEATH LIST.

Princess Frederik Charles of Lippe Killed at Liege.
By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.—A third list of German casualties of about 1,000 is published in the Cologne Gazette. The list confirms the report that Prince Frederik Charles of Lippe was killed in the fighting at Liege.

GERMAN CAVALRY IN BRUSSELS, BELGIANS RETIRE; FRENCH RETAKE MUELHAUSEN; MENACE STRASSBURG; RUSSIANS CLAM A BIG VICTORY IN EAST PRUSSIA

FRENCH ARMY AGAIN TAKES MUELHAUSEN

Captures Alsatian City After Several Desperate Bayonet Charges.

TROOPS IN LORRAINE SUFFER A REVERSE

Invaders Are Forced, by Counter Attack, to Fall Back in Body.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, August 20.
The War Office communique of 2:45 this afternoon says:
"Our situation in the Vosges is the same as yesterday except that we have occupied Guebwiller."
"After a lively fight with the bayonet we have taken one of the quarters of Muelhausen. We captured six caissons. Muelhausen is again in the hands of our troops."
"In Lorraine our line extends from the north of Saarburg, passing by Morhange to Delme."
"The situation in Luxembourg is unchanged, as is also that in Belgium."
An earlier announcement read:
"The forces operating in Alsace-Lorraine have had to overcome determined opposition. In the taking of Guebwiller the French forces charged the German lines and drove the enemy out at the point of the bayonet."
"But it was in the operations at Muelhausen that the French troops showed their worth. The fighting had been in progress for two days along the line west of the city. Finally the French line was massed against the western suburb. The French troops charged and carried by assault at the point of the bayonet the German intrenched position. So precipitate was the German retreat that they left behind six cannon and six ammunition wagons fully loaded."

An official statement issued at 11 o'clock to-night tells of further French successes in Alsace. It says:
"Our troops have met with a brilliant success in Alsace, especially between Muelhausen and Altkirch. The Germans, retreating on the Rhine, left in our hands many prisoners and twenty-four guns, six of which were captured after a sharp struggle by our infantry."
"In Lorraine the day was less fortunate for us. Our advanced troops found themselves faced by exceptionally strong positions. They were forced by a counter attack to fall back in a body which is solidly established on the Seltz and along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

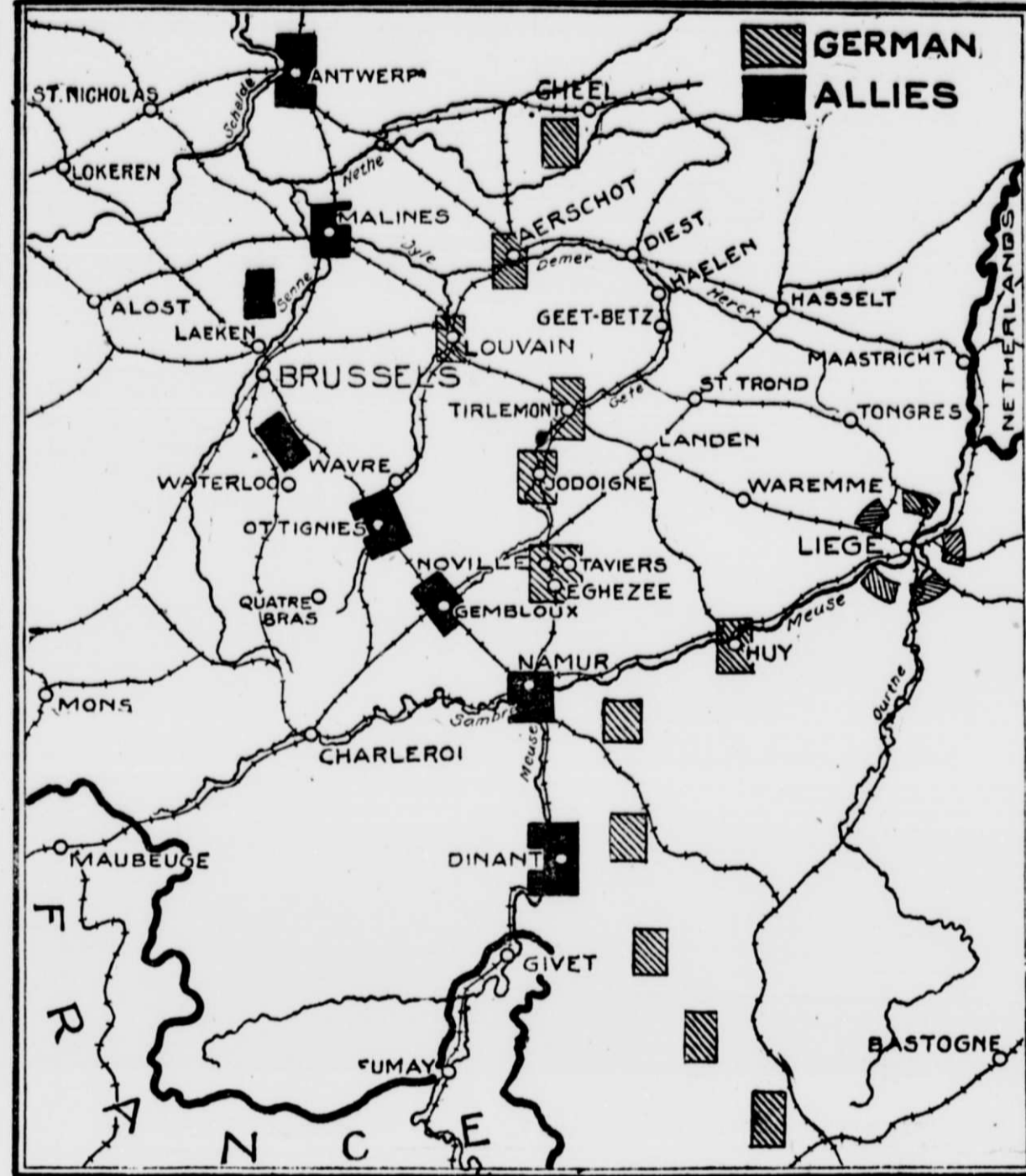
The official statement of the War Office, however, points out that the advance of the French forces on Strassburg is moving rapidly. The main army is advancing on the direct line leading to the important city, and while most of the resistance is encountered on the flanks the advance of the main army directly on Strassburg is proceeding with little interruption.

TOOK 537 AT ST. BLAISE.

French Captured Ten Officers, With Many Men.
PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Petit Troien gives the following account of the fighting at St. Blaise, in which the first German flag of the war was captured, as described by a French officer:
"The engagement of the French troops with the Ninety-ninth brigade of Germans lasted from 5:30 A. M. until 9 P. M. The artillery combat was terrible. The French 75 millimeter guns made havoc among the German horses and then reduced the heavy German guns to silence. The guns were decimated by the French fire and abandoned their pieces, which fell into French hands."
"The German machine guns from a French steep continued to ravage the French, but the French finally was demolished. At nightfall the French charged the enemy's defence works with irresistible energy and took them at the point of the bayonet. They established themselves in the works for the night."
"In this action the Fifth Company of the First Battalion captured a German flag, with eight guns and ninety horses, and took 537 prisoners, including ten officers."

1,000 ON GERMAN DEATH LIST.

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COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.—A third list of German casualties of about 1,000 is published in the Cologne Gazette. The list confirms the report that Prince Frederik Charles of Lippe was killed in the fighting at Liege.



The Germans are reported crossing the Meuse between Liege and Namur in great numbers, and their forces are pressing forward all along the line in Belgium. They have occupied Tirlemont, Diest, Louvain, the former Belgian army headquarters, and, according to one report, also Malines, fifteen miles northeast of Brussels. The Belgian army is retreating to Antwerp and there is a rumor that Brussels itself is in the hands of the Germans.

The Belgians are apparently abandoning their cities rather than have them subjected to bombardment by German artillery. They assert that their retirement does not mean defeat, that they have held the invaders in check for two weeks and that they would now be merged into the general plan of the campaign.

A Brussels despatch says that a battle was fought near Charleroi in which Germans suffered a loss of 6,000 killed, but there has been no official confirmation of this report. It is also reported that German cavalry has appeared on the outskirts of Antwerp. This move, it is said, was for the purpose of cutting off the temporary Belgian capital from communication with the armies of the allies.

BRITISH TROOPS IN BELGIAN FIGHTING

English Officer's Letter From the Front Tells of Two Engagements.

The following despatch is the first information that British troops have taken part in the actual fighting in Belgium. Although it was admitted by the British authorities a few days ago that 150,000 British soldiers had been sent to the Continent to join the French and Belgian armies the whereabouts of this force is still a profound secret. The official press bureau of the War Office in London issued a statement yesterday denying that British troops were engaged along the Franco-Belgian position now being attacked by the Germans.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.

LONDON, August 20.
An interesting letter has been received in London from a British officer at the front. The names of people and places mentioned in the letter must be withheld from publication, but THE SUN can guarantee the bona fides of the letter and its writer.

In the letter, dated August 14, the officer says:
"It is just a week since we left Southampton. To my astonishment I am now at —, sent back in charge of a company of men who have been taken prisoners in a reconnaissance in force on Wednesday, when the French cavalry behaved with conspicuous gallantry."
"We are put upon our honor to say little, and as my letter is uncensored there is difficulty in sending interesting news."
"I am in the saddle all day. We have fought two engagements with the enemy's outposts and we are gradually pushing our way forward. The roads are excellent and it is half the fight to be in a friendly country."
"The Germans are disorganized. Their transport failed them in this district. The prisoners we have at — say that many of the Germans have no heart in the campaign and cannot understand why they are fighting Belgium."

"One Uhlan officer, who was shot in the leg and lost his horse, was surprised to find an Englishman on the staff. He is a smart fellow. Gen. — said he could dine with us, for he found him a Rhodes scholar, who had taken his degree at New College and speaks English perfectly."
"He tells us that the Germans had no idea that an English force would defend Belgium. He had been assured that England would remain neutral."
"In one village we found that wanton injury had been done to orchards, farm

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

BELGIUM.—German cavalry has occupied Brussels, the Belgian army retreating to Antwerp without engaging the enemy. Strong columns of German infantry are following the cavalry into Brussels.

The Germans continue to cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur in large numbers and they are pressing forward along almost the whole line in Belgium. They have occupied Tirlemont, Diest and, according to one report, Malines. It is admitted that the Germans have gained ground on both banks of the Meuse and that they are in contact with the allied armies.

The advance guard of the German army that is operating through Luxembourg has reached Neufchateau, in Belgium, and part of this force, it is believed, is engaging the army of the allies at Dinant. The forces have retired toward Antwerp, but an official communication from Brussels says that this retirement does not indicate defeat. The Belgians have abandoned many of their towns rather than have them subjected to German bombardment.

German troops have been seen in the vicinity of Antwerp and it is believed that the purpose of this move is to cut off Antwerp, which is now the temporary capital, from communication with the allied armies and the remainder of Belgium.

It is also reported, but not officially confirmed, that a battle was fought near Charleroi in which the Germans were supposed to have suffered a loss of 6,000 killed. It is reported that Brussels has fallen, but this has not yet been officially confirmed.

The correspondent of The Sun and the London Daily Mail reports that he left the capital on the non-military train for Ostend which will be run for some time to come. A letter which has been received in London from a British officer at the front indicates that the British forces are already in action in Belgium. While no places are designated it is believed that the letter comes from between Namur and Wavre. The officers say that the Germans who had been taken prisoners say they had no idea that an English force would defend Belgium and that they had been assured that England would remain neutral.

RUSSIA.—Gumbinnen, East Prussia, a town about twenty miles from the frontier, has been captured by the Russians. They have also encountered the Austrians at several places along the Galician frontier. The Austrian fifth infantry division was defeated at Krasnik, South Poland, losing many men killed and wounded and 250 taken prisoners. Austrian cavalry supported by infantry in moving from Pimphoff toward Kleie engaged a body of Russian cavalry in the village of Plaski. The Austrians met a strong resistance and were unable to penetrate any further into the country. Russian despatches also report a victory over the Germans on German soil. It is stated that the two forces met near Stalluponen, west of Kydtkuhnen, and in the fight that followed the Germans lost heavily, were driven back and obliged to abandon eight cannon and two mitrailleuses which fell into the Russian hands.

FRANCE.—The French army, according to the War Office, has reoccupied Muelhausen after a fight which has been in progress since Monday. After the fighting had been in progress for two days the French were massed against the western suburbs. The troops charged and carried by assault at the point of the bayonet the German intrenched position. So precipitate was the German retreat that they left behind them six cannon and six ammunition wagons fully loaded.

The French have also occupied Guebwiller, fourteen miles southwest of Colmar. The German army in Lorraine, according to official statement, is now well across the Seltz River and the advance guard is in force at Morhange, nineteen miles southeast of Metz. It is admitted officially, however, that the French advance in upper Lorraine is being strongly contested and that there has been some hard fighting.

The German, driven back, assumed the offensive at several points. The War Office points out that the advance of the main army on Strassburg is on a direct line, that the resistance encountered is principally on the flank and that the advance is proceeding with little interruption.

JAPAN.—China yesterday inquired what attitude the United States would take toward the cession by Germany to the United States of the territory of Kiaochow for immediate return thereafter to China. It is understood that the United States would not act upon this matter unless it received the same request from England and Japan.

buildings and houses, and even churches, more so than the houses, had been wickedly burned. The inhabitants of the village are now housed and fed in neighboring hamlets."

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 31, 25th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Adv.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS, BELGIANS FALLING BACK BEFORE "SUPERIOR FORCE"

Army Is Withdrawn and Falls Back on Antwerp, Which Is Protected by Forts Believed to Be Impregnable.

MOVEMENT IS NOT A DEFEAT, WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

"You Have Admirably Performed Your Duty in Delaying the Hostile Advance," Is Word to Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, August 20.
An official announcement was made to-night that German cavalry has occupied Brussels and that strong columns are following up this movement.

The Belgian army, which has not been engaged by the Germans, is retreating on Antwerp.

The official communique of the War Office issued at 11 o'clock to-night throws much light on the operations in Belgium. It declares that the present situation is in conformity with the plans for defence drawn up several years ago. The communique says:
"The Belgian army retreated to the fortified stronghold of Antwerp after a brilliant fulfilment of its part in the general strategic situation. That part was the arrest of the progress of the German army on its way to the Meuse. This was accomplished in part by the Liege forts, which still continue to hold out against the enemy, after resisting all attacks for two weeks."
"The Belgians now take up a formidable flank position against the superior numbers of the German army. Antwerp now plays a double role in defending Belgium."

"This stronghold is capable of indefinite resistance, but above all it is a base of operations from which the Belgians can menace the flanks of the Germans as they penetrate the country."

"At the same time the Belgians can work in unison with the allied armies. The defences of Antwerp consist of a triple line of fortifications, with provisions made for flooding the intervening spaces to prevent the advance of an enemy. The old forts, built in 1850, are still in good condition, although the two other lines are sufficient to prevent the capture of the city."
"The first line of forts was built from 1865 to 1880 and the final line was constructed in 1907-8. This, the third, line is from ten to twenty kilometers from the city and commands a zone of many thousands of acres, which can be flooded quickly. The equipment of all the forts is modern and efficient."
"The forts on the Brussels side command the countryside as far as Malines. To capture Antwerp an enormous force would be needed and a siege of many months would be necessary. The city is prepared for such a situation."

Everything now leads to the presumption that the French troops are near Namur and that the German army, during its forward movement, will be trapped between Namur and Antwerp, which are sixty kilometers apart, making the situation a perilous one for the Germans on account of the long range of the guns of the forts of the latter city.

It is not believed that the Germans will attempt to besiege Antwerp since such an enterprise would weaken their field armies very largely. However, it is pointed out that if they do not move against Antwerp they will be forced to protect themselves against flank attacks by the Belgian army.

The forts at Namur have not been attacked yet. They are even stronger than the fortifications of Liege, and the French army and the Belgians have been engaged in strengthening them for the past two weeks, which makes them exceptionally formidable.

The Minister of Education is taking measures to insure no loss of grade to students of the University of Paris who go to the front.

MAY HAVE TO LEAVE BIG ARMY AROUND ANTWERP

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, August 20.

Telegraphic communication with Brussels was cut off this morning. The last despatches to come through indicated that the occupation of the city by the Germans was imminent.

In an announcement issued to-day, based on the last official news from the Belgian city, the British War Office said:

"The Belgian field army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back."

Consistent with the policy of silence regarding military movements knowledge of which might be of service to the enemy, the statement does not say in what direction the Belgians have retreated, but it is believed here that they have withdrawn toward Antwerp, to which a part of their army already has retired.

Newspaper despatches received just before communication was suspended said that the Burgomaster of Brussels had ordered the civic guard to disarm and other despatches tell of the arrival of wounded in the capital.

Official communications point out that the retirement of the Belgians does not mean defeat. The War Office adds:

"The Belgians have admirably performed their duty in delaying the hostile advance and enabling the allies to complete their concentration."

The Germans are pushing their way across Belgium with vigor on both banks of the Meuse toward the line upon which the allies are expected to make their stand.

FLAGS OF DEFIANCE HUNG OUT ALL OVER BRUSSELS

By JOHN BOON.
Special correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."
BRUSSELS, Aug. 19 (Wednesday night).—Brussels was decorated this morning with the Belgian, British and French colors. In every quarter flags were hung out. The population thus wished to make it clear that they might be beaten, but could not be conquered and would never submit.

Until far into the afternoon of yes-